

MAP OF THE GERRYMANDER

SEEN IN ITS GLORY IN NEW CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

The Democratic States the worst offenders, as shown by the Diagram of Congress Districts—Voters Get in Curious and Wonderful Shapes.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The second edition of the Congressional Directory for the present session of the Senate contains a new feature that is attracting some attention. It is a diagram of each State, with the boundaries of the Congress districts heavily marked. These lines are carefully and wonderfully drawn, in some States resembling a Chinese puzzle.

The gerrymander is seen in all its glory. The Democratic States are the worst offenders, as shown by the Diagram of Congress Districts—Voters Get in Curious and Wonderful Shapes.

Kentucky's districts are daisy in the extreme, but inasmuch as there is hardly a county in that State with rectangular boundaries, the make-up is excusable and may not represent much gerrymandering.

Alabama, the first on the list, is perhaps the worst of the lot in showing the trail of the gerrymander. The Fourth, Seventh and Ninth districts are shocking. The Fourth, represented by the Hon. Sydney Johnston Boone of Anniston, has the outline of a corker or a broken bottle.

The Seventh, represented by the Hon. John Lawson Burnett of Gadsden, resembles an Indian warclub or an old wrinkled boot. It runs clear across the State, but on jagged and uncertain lines, taking in one county on the west and five on the east.

The Ninth district is represented by the Hon. Oscar W. Underwood, whose voice is often heard in the House. This district is in the heart of the State, but the heart appears to suffer from spasms. Two ragged forks of lightning, beginning in Blount county and striking southwestwardly through Jefferson, Bibb and Perry counties, uniting in a little jag near Dallas county, constitute the confines of this remarkable bailiwick.

The Sixth Arkansas district is another monstrosity. It is shaped much like a wavel, though viewed from another perspective it is backed like a whale. On the northern edge is a funny, daisy little edge resembling a fine tooth comb. Near this comb, to the eastward, is a jutting line, like a chimney, running up into another district comprising Lonoke county, which furnishes the Representative, the Hon. Joe T. Robinson. This is Mr. Robinson's first term in Congress. He records the pleasant fact that his vote was the largest received by any Democrat, and that of his opponent, W. N. Carpenter, the smallest received by any Republican.

Charles Lafayette Bartlett of the Sixth Georgia district is a district shaped like a teapot. Henry county is the handle and Baldwin county the spout. Upson county, which is the counties supporting this interesting pot, which poured out 4,322 votes for Mr. Bartlett, is the teapot's handle, anybody else? Republican or Democrat, white or black.

The snout of this teapot projects into the bowels of the South Georgia district represented by the Hon. Thomas William Hardwick of Sandersville. If a Yale keg was run over by a trolley car and considered by Mr. Bartlett, it would give a general outline of the Tenth district. Yet the Hon. Thomas William Hardwick managed to strike the keynote in that district to the tune of 2,475 votes, and to lock out all opposition.

The famous "Monkey-wrench" district in Iowa is shown in the South Dakota district, formerly represented by the Hon. David Brenner Henderson, some time Speaker of the House. The handle of the wrench is in Dubuque, head in the Speaker, and the jaws are out in Hardin and Blackhawk counties.

The Seventh district may be a hammer in shape, but is more like a gigantic letter "T." It is in the shape of a hammer, with the head in the north and the handle in the south.

It begins in a modest way down in the southern part of the State, runs without attracting much attention through Hickory, Pettis, Benton and Boone counties, and then suddenly bursts out in both directions and takes in Lafayette and Howard counties, east and west.

The Fourteenth district, gliding along the southern end of the State, resembles an eel with its head squashed in by some frightful catastrophe. The eel's tail is in the southern part of the State, and its head is rammed down in Dunklin, Pemiscot and New Madrid counties. Both these wonderful districts gave far more votes to the distinguished Democrats representing them.

Striking originality was shown by the framers of the Sixth district of Texas. There are many odd-shaped districts in that State, but the Sixth bears of the palm. It is shaped like the letter "X," or like a tightly knotted rope. The Hon. George W. Haynes, who represents this district, says, in his autobiography, that he was nominated after a contest with several prominent Democrats, and was elected by a majority of 1,200 votes. No X was so unknown quantity, if it was unknown.

The joint district of Ohio, representing the most gerrymandered Ohio district, according to the map. It contains three counties, Medina, Cuyahoga and Lake. On the eastern side of the district is a series of wavy lines, like a ladder, upon which the Hon. John A. Blander climbed to fame.

The mysterious workings of the gerrymander are visible in other Ohio districts, which present deformed features of novelty. Indiana and Illinois, also, are well worth study for the curious student of gerrymandering. The Hon. John A. Blander, who represents this district, says, in his autobiography, that he was nominated after a contest with several prominent Democrats, and was elected by a majority of 1,200 votes. No X was so unknown quantity, if it was unknown.

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MRS. E. LOUISE CROSBY'S DEATH.

She Was Taken Ill, Died and Was Buried Within a Week at Baroda.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Through William Thomas Fee, United States Consul at Bombay, the State Department has been notified of the death at Baroda, India, on Jan. 17, of Mrs. E. Louise Crosby, whom the Consul described as "a lady of considerable standing and wealth in New York."

There was nothing in her efforts to serve to locate her relatives, but an advertisement inserted by the State Department in THE SUN has brought an inquiry from a first cousin of Mrs. Crosby's, said to be a New York lawyer. The department declined to-day to give the address of this relative on the ground that the matter concerned only the family of Mrs. Crosby.

While Consul Fee does not say so, it is apparent from his report that Mrs. Crosby was not accompanied by anybody at the time she was taken ill. The Consul says: "She had been travelling for some time, attending the Delhi durbar and was on her way to Bombay and Ceylon. She stopped overnight for a day at Baroda to see the Oakes Palace. Here she was suddenly taken ill and died on the morning of the 17th of January. She was taken ill, died and was buried within a week."

"Everything was done for her that was possible. The Resident at Baroda sent the doctor, the residency. A native and two missionary ladies gave their services and a trained nurse from the European hospital in Bombay reached her the night before she died and stayed with her during the last hours of her life. She was buried in the English cemetery in the British town of Baroda."

The Consul also says that Mrs. Crosby had a large amount of personal effects and money. At the request of Consul Fee the Resident at Baroda ordered a report of his staff to take possession of them and to make an inventory. The personal effects are in the possession of the Resident, subject to the direction of the Administrator-General.

Mrs. Crosby died of a virulent, contagious and infectious disease common to India, the nature of which the State Department declines to disclose, giving as a reason for its refusal that the public is not entitled to know.

But since reaching here I have heard from my husband that, owing to inability of either candidate to poll enough votes to elect, a compromise was made necessary and resulted in an agreement to elect Senator Battle, the owner of one of the leading newspapers of Montevideo, El Dia.

"He was elected on March 1. Although a prominent man he was not in the line of active politics. The agreement to elect him, while surprising, appeared, however, to give universal satisfaction. He is a Colorado, the party that has held the Presidency for forty years. The opposing party, the Blancos, has caused all the revolutions that have occurred in that time."

"I am sorry that the State Department was not able to decipher the name of the district where the outbreak was begun. Without knowing I should surmise that the Blanco district, near the Brazilian border, was meant, as there the Blanco party is strongest. I have great faith in the ability of the Government to quell any disturbance as long as it holds the army."

"In Uruguay the military is a powerful factor in politics, and the party that controls it is pretty certain to be successful. Unless there has been a mutiny among the troops, I think the Government will suppress the uprising."

"Mr. Swain's statement that the revolution is of a serious character indicates to my mind that there may have been a mutiny. His statement that there were 8,000 men 'outside' means that the revolutionists in the country districts number that many. The news that the railway has been destroyed is very serious. This is an English road; in fact the large importing houses, telegraph lines, railways and highways are controlled almost entirely by foreign capital—English, German and French. American interests are not very large."

"President Batlle was elected to succeed President Cuevas, whose son was until recently the Uruguayan Minister in Washington. Cuevas was a strong man, much liked by the people, and in 1900 became editor and joint proprietor of the Albany Express. Since 1898 he has devoted his time to statistical work in membership of a Council of Statisticians, equal in membership to the Congress. This was done to preserve Constitutional forms under his virtual dictatorship. When the time for the Presidential election arrived the Council of Statisticians elected Cuevas to be President, and he has served up to the election of Batlle."

"Things were in a state of absolute peace when I left Uruguay, and it was supposed that the election of a President would not give rise to trouble. The outbreak is Information has been received here from unofficial sources that the outbreak is in the Departments of Rivera, Flores and Maldonado."

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REVOLUTION NOW IN URUGUAY

ENGLISH RAILROAD HAS BEEN DESTROYED.

U. S. Consul Swain Telegrams That Uprising Is Serious—Battle's Election to the Presidency Probably Caused the Trouble—The Cruiser Newark There.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—A serious revolution, the first in six years, has broken out in Uruguay. American interests are fully protected, as the cruiser Newark, flagship of Rear Admiral George W. Sumner, and the cruiser Montgomery, are at Montevideo.

News of the outbreak was received at the State Department this afternoon from Albert W. Swain, United States Consul at Montevideo, who sent the following telegram: "Revolution has broken out in Uruguay. Railway destroyed. Eight thousand men outside. Revolution is of a very serious nature."

This despatch was in cipher and it was impossible to translate the name of the district where the disturbance was begun. The State Department has received no recent advice to indicate that there was any marked dissatisfaction with the existing Government, and the report of the uprising came as a surprise. Some light was thrown on the subject, however, by Mrs. Swain, the wife of the Consul at Montevideo, who recently arrived in Washington from that place. To THE SUN reporter Mrs. Swain said:

"The revolutionary movement has undoubtedly grown out of the recent election of a President. When I left Montevideo there were only two candidates for the office, Macachen of the Colorado, or Reds, and Carlos Blanco of the Blancos, or Whites."

In Uruguay the Congress elects the President, and it appeared to be a foregone conclusion that either Macachen or Blanco would be elected. Macachen, who, by the way, is of Irish descent, was a Minister of the Government, corresponding to our Secretary of the Interior, and a banker and capitalist.

"But since reaching here I have heard from my husband that, owing to inability of either candidate to poll enough votes to elect, a compromise was made necessary and resulted in an agreement to elect Senator Battle, the owner of one of the leading newspapers of Montevideo, El Dia."

"He was elected on March 1. Although a prominent man he was not in the line of active politics. The agreement to elect him, while surprising, appeared, however, to give universal satisfaction. He is a Colorado, the party that has held the Presidency for forty years. The opposing party, the Blancos, has caused all the revolutions that have occurred in that time."

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COAL STRIKE REPORT TO-DAY.

President Has Not Said Whether He Will Make It Public Before Reviewing It.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission met this morning and resumed work on its report. Every effort is being made to complete the report so that it can be presented to President Roosevelt to-morrow, and to this end the commission continued its session to-day without adjournment for luncheon.

Judge George Gray, chairman of the commission, said this afternoon that while it was almost certain that the report would be laid before the President not later than Saturday, it was probable that it would be completed by to-morrow. In a general way it is explained that the commission reached its conclusion several days ago. It is taking considerable work properly to classify the testimony and exhibits.

The commission will leave to the President absolutely the arrangements for making the report public. When laid before Mr. Roosevelt it will be typewritten instead of printed, and it will take him several days to make a thorough analysis of the document. He has not yet indicated whether he will make it public before reviewing it and the commission has made no arrangements for giving any copy to the newspapers.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The State Department has received a letter from the President of the United States, dated March 17, 1903, in which he has directed the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the claims of the United States against the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, and to report the results of his investigation to the President.

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